AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (previously presented): A method to treat hyperactive sebaceous gland disorders, other than acne, in a subject by:

(i) topically applying a hydrophobic and/or lipophilic photosensitizer composition to skin tissue exhibiting symptoms of a hyperactive sebaceous gland disorder, and

(ii) exposing the tissue of said subject to light energy at a wavelength capable of activating the photosensitizer and at a fluence rate between about 0.1 mW/cm^2 and about 600mW/cm^2,

wherein said photosensitizer is other than 5-aminolevulinic acid and derivatives thereof.

2. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the disorder is seborrhea, seborrheic dermatitis, or sebaceous gland hyperplasia.

3. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is a lipophilic photosensitizer.

4. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is a hydrophobic photosensitizer.

5. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is (a) a porphyrin or derivative thereof, (b) a methylene blue or derivative thereof, (c) a bacteriochlorophyll or derivative thereof, or a combination of any of (a) - (c).

6. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is (a) a chlorin, (b) a bacteriochlorin, (c) an isobacteriochlorin, (d) a phthalocyanine, (e) a naphthalocyanine, (f) a pyropheophorbide, (g) a sapphyrin, (h) a texaphyrin, (i) a tetrahydrochlorin, (j) a purpurin, (k) a porphycene, (l) a phenothiazinium, (m) a bacteriochlorophyll, (n) a bacteriochlorophyll derivative, (o) a pro-porphyrin, (p) a porphyrin, or a combination of any of (a) - (p).

7. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the photosensitizer is (a) of (a) - verteporfin, (b) of (a) - lemuteporfin, or a combination of (a) and (b).

8. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the composition has a viscosity at 20°C of from about 50 cps to about 50000 cps.

9. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein excess photosensitizer composition is removed from the skin prior to application of activation energy.

10. (canceled)

11. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein steps i) and ii) are repeated at least about once every six months.

12. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein steps i) and ii) are repeated at least about once every three months.

13. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein steps (i) and (ii) are repeated at intervals of not less than about 5 days.

14. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises at least one non-photodynamic treatment for hyperactive sebaceous gland disorder.

15. (previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein the non-photodynamic treatment is at least one topical treatment.

16. (previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein the non-photodynamic treatment is administering one or more agents selected from the group consisting of topical retinoids, oral retinoids, systemic antibiotics, topical or local antibodies, oral contraceptives, topical anti-androgens, anti-progestins, blue light therapy, laser therapy, and combinations thereof.

17. (previously presented): The method of claim 14, wherein the non-photodynamic treatment comprises administering one or more topical retinoids.

18. (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein said energy is at least in part supplied by a light emitting diode device.

19. (previously presented): The method of claim 18, wherein said device emits red and blue light.

20-21. (canceled)

22. (withdrawn): The method of claim 7, wherein the photosensitizer is lemuteporfin.

23. (new): A method to treat hyperactive sebaceous gland disorders, other than acne, in a subject by:

(i) topically applying a photosensitizer composition comprising lemuteporfin to skin tissue exhibiting symptoms of a hyperactive sebaceous gland disorder; and

(ii) exposing the tissue of said subject to light energy at a wavelength capable of activating the lemuteporfin and at a fluence rate between about 0.1 mW/cm^2 and about 600mW/cm^2.